

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE
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**Aspect of the Russo-Turkish**  
**Question.**  
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The Preparations in Turkey for War.
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**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.**  
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The Progress of the Revolution.
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**Austrian Mediation in the Turkish Affair.**  
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THE RUSSIAN FORCE ON THE DANUBE.
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**Attitude of Napoleon on the Russian Question.**  
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**The Departure of Com. Vanderbilt
for St. Petersburg.**
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**STATE OF THE MARKETS,**  
    &c.   &c.   &c.  
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The Cunard mail steamship *Albatross*, Capt. Har-
rison, arrived at her wharf at half-past six o'clock
yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at five o'clock
P. M., on Saturday, the 18th ult., and arrived at
Sandy Hook at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon,
where she was detained by the fog till yesterday
morning.

The Franklin arrived off Cowes at ten o'clock on
the night of Wednesday, the 15th June, and having
landed the English mails and passengers, proceeded
to Havre.

The Cunard steamship *Europe* arrived at Liver-
pool on the 18th June at 5 15 P. M.

The Turkish question occupied public attention, to the exclusion of any other subject, but it is impossible to arrive at any true estimate of its bearings. The Russians were determined to occupy the Danubian provinces, which France appears determined to prevent, while England has evidently a strong dislike to the whole business. The Turks have tapped their treasure chest, and are arming at all points. The latest accounts report that the mediation of Austria had been accepted by Russia at last. But rumors that the despatch announcing the acceptance of the Austrian proffered mediation was false.

The London *Times* has received by telegraph a despatch from Constantinople, dated 9th June, announcing the arrival of the note conveying the ultimatum from St. Petersburg, insisting on the uncon-

The British fleet would reach Besika Bay about the 12th or 13th.

The news from China is eleven days later, and is of the highest importance. The following telegraphic despatch had been received in London from Trieste:—

The India and China mails have arrived, with advices

The Hong Kong Gazette of April 22 confirms this information, and says that the capture was effected on the 21st and 22nd inst. It adds, however, an important intelligence that the insurgents were subsequently compelled to evacuate the city, and that on the 6th inst. they were defeated in an engagement with the Imperial troops, about thirty miles south of the city of Nankin.

The general newspaper agent in Liverpool has sent the following, which rather conflicts with some of the statements in the above despatch:—

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON.
LONDON, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

By the India mail we learn that the Chinese insurgents have taken Nankin, and that Hang Chow and Shanghai were lately despoiled.

Other advices state that all the teas had been withdrawn from the London market, but this intelligence is of a speculative character.

This intelligence is just clear enough to increase the public anxiety.

Marshall Radetsky is confidently said to be empowered to adjust the differences between Austria and Switzerland.

There had been symptoms of another outbreak at

Movements of Commodore Vanderbilt.
Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht "North Star" sailed from Southampton on the evening of the 14th June direct for St. Petersburg. At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the North Star steamed down the river, passing out through the Needles to make the circuit of the Isle of

Wight. About 4 P. M. she reached Spithead, and steamed twice through the fleet, thus affording his company an opportunity of viewing the monster three decker, *Duke* of Wellington, and the other ships of the squadron at anchor off Plymouth.

"At the banquet given by the inhabitants of Southampton, on Monday last, to Commodore Vanderbilt and his family, from the United States, the Commodore, in return for the honor done him, invited the assemblage present to a marine excursion on board his monster steam yacht, the North Star, the following day. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the Mayor, arrayed in his chain of office, the Mayoress, and about two hundred and fifty

ships and gentlemen, consisting of many of the members of the corporation, and the chief merchants and tradesmen of the town, with their wives, were received on board the yacht, which was fastened to the entrance of the Southampton docks. At eleven o'clock precisely she started, and in a few minutes she was steaming down Southampton Water. At first it was thought that the commodore was merely going to Spithead; but when off Cowes, the company were surprised and delighted to find that the bow of the North Star was turned to the west-

ward, but that a trip round the lake of Wight had been resolved on. The weather was fine, and the Solent and the channel were calm. The magnitude of the yacht, and the co-operative smoothness of the sea, prevented much motion from being felt during the whole of the voyage. At four o'clock in the afternoon an elegant dinner was prepared, at which almost every member of the company, unshaken by sea sickness, did ample justice. Soon afterwards the yacht approached Spithead, and made a circuit round the British fleet there, which she saluted with thirteen guns. On

approaching—close as possible the leviathan steam
three decks—the Duke of Wellington—the company on
board the yacht gave three hearty cheers, a royal salute
was fired and the band played "God Save the Queen."
The cheering was returned by the crew of the Duke of
Wellington, who manned the rigging for the purpose. It
was thought that the salute of thirteen guns from the
North Star would be answered from the Duke of Wellington,
but it appears that naval etiquette forbade it, but
the guests dined in return. While proceeding

Southampton Water all the company followed the Mayor and Mayress into the saloon, when the former addressed the assemblage. His Worship acknowledged, on behalf of the people of Southampton, the great compliment that Commodore Vanderbilt had conferred by visiting their port; and the kindness and courtesy of himself and family in throwing open to the public his yacht—an object worthy of much curiosity; and, after dwelling on the advantages which an interchange of civilities amongst individuals belonging to two of the greatest nations of the

world must reduce, proposed three cheers for Commodore Vanderbilt and his family. This compliment was duly acknowledged by the family of the Commodore, and his guests were landed from the yacht at seven o'clock in the evening. The North Star sailed immediately after war had a final adieu to Southampton, and stayed for the German Ocean. It is understood that she will proceed up the Baltic and the Neva, and from the Commodore Vanderbilt will visit the shores of the Mediterranean. Over ten thousand persons visited the

Star during her stay in Southampton.

The Positions of the Great Powers of Europe
—The East and Its Destiny.
[From the London Times, June, 18.]

It is so important that the nature of the communica-
tions which have passed between the ministers of the
great powers with reference to the question of the Holy
Places and the privileges of the Greek church should be